



ANTI-ISLAMIC UPRISING IN IRAN CONTINUES: “THIS IS THE YEAR OF BLOOD. KHAMENEI WILL BE TOPPLED.”

Economic Distress and the Catalyst of Unrest

On December 28, 2025, widespread anti-regime protests erupted across major Iranian cities, including Tehran, Isfahan, Shiraz, Mashhad, and Zahedan. The primary driver for this unrest was severe economic distress, specifically the collapse of the Iranian rial, which reached a record low of approximately 1.4 million to the U.S. dollar. While the demonstrations began with merchants and shopkeepers focused on economic grievances, they rapidly transformed into broader political opposition.

Escalation to Political Revolution

As the movement gained momentum, protesters shifted their focus toward a direct challenge against the ruling regime. Citizens were documented chanting "Death to the Dictator" directed at Ali Khamenei, alongside pro-monarchist slogans calling for the return of the Shah. By December 31, the rhetoric intensified further, with crowds across the nation adopting the defiant chant, "This is the year of blood. Khamenei will be toppled".

Government Suppression and Institutional Crisis

The Iranian government responded to the uprising with significant force, deploying security units and the Iranian Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC) to use tear gas, rubber bullets, and batons against the public. Amid the escalating domestic turmoil, the government declared a state of emergency and issued a vow of "total war" against the United States, Europe, and Israel. The internal stability of the regime was further strained by the resignation of Central Bank Governor Mohammad Reza Farzin in the midst of the deepening currency crisis.

Territorial Control and Internal Defections

Independent reports suggest that the revolution has led to notable shifts in territorial control. Outlets such as Tousi TV reported that anti-Islamic Iranians have taken control of various cities and towns as regime forces retreat. Furthermore, resignations within the IRGC have reportedly begun, indicating a potential fracture in the regime's military support. Specific acts of resistance have been documented in cities like Fasa, where protesters successfully dismantled the gates of the Governor's office on the fourth day of the uprising. Despite these significant developments, there is currently no credible evidence to suggest that foreign military forces or external organized groups have seized control of Iranian urban centers.

The Expansion of the Popular Uprising

The revolution continues to unfold nationwide, with significant activity documented in Tehran, Karaj, and other major regions. These events represent a sustained popular movement against the current leadership, as citizens continue to organize and challenge the regime's authority despite the threats of violent state intervention and military retaliation.